

## A PAGE FOR ALL THE FAMILY

## What Line of Work Shall I Choose?

Drawing by MORRISON.



CHARITY IS  
INCLUDED IN  
SOCIAL WORK.

By Mary Van Kleek.

Miss Van Kleek, as manager of the New York Intercollegiate Bureau, has gathered much sound information on the subject of employment for college women and others. Below she gives the result of the investigations made by the bureau:

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED OCCUPATIONS.

Women are increasingly successful in this field. Salaried positions are comparatively few as yet, except for teaching in rural schools and in special agricultural institutions. School gardens offer another interesting opportunity, although the positions are seasonal.

## SOCIAL WORK.

It is impossible to outline definitely the types of work open to women who are seeking careers in this profession. Only a suggestion can be given of some of the present activities of organizations employing paid workers. These include charity organization, family treatment and relief, promotion of public health and sanitation, treatment and prevention of disease, organized effort for the child at work and at school as dependent or delinquent, the study of industrial conditions and of immigration problems, recreation, settlement and neighborhood activities, and provision for the treatment of offenders by the courts and by probation officers. In connection with these tasks workers are needed as executive secretaries, superintendents, agents, investigators, visitors and assistants of various kinds.

## BUSINESS.

The interesting and varied opportunities in this field do not submit to classification. The training is secured in many ways, especially as assistants or apprentices in successful business houses. The bureau has placed women as assistants in the personal service departments of large stores, as clerks in charge of groups of girls in public service corporations, as directors of saleswomen for manufacturing companies; and as secretaries and stenographers in nearly all forms of business. Occasionally the bureau has been asked to find a woman to buy and manage a small business.

## HOME ECONOMICS.

Dietitians.—A highly specialized profession. Calls come from progressive institutions, hospitals, clubs, etc. Salaries are not yet fully standardized and the duties are not always clearly defined. This fact probably explains the present scarcity of good dietitians. Matrons and House Mothers.—These might well be considered in the social work group. The duties are those described for superintendents and housekeepers, only on a smaller scale. The positions are less highly specialized, and the scientific attitude, while important, must be combined with a genuine social spirit. In orphanages and homes for children training in pedagogy or kindred subjects is desirable.

Restaurant and Tearoom Assistants and Cafeteria Managers.—Restaurant and tearoom managers are usually owners and must have capital. The bureau has had several restaurants recorded with it for sale. Calls for assistants in restaurants and tearooms are frequent and have usually come to the

WOMEN ARE  
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AGRICULTURE

stenography is a great help in getting started.

## SCIENTIFIC POSITIONS.

Laboratory assistants are employed by hospitals, boards of health, private physicians and others. Salaries are low in the beginning and the supply of inexperienced girls—who have specialized in science but who do not wish to teach—already seems to exceed the demand. Chemical laboratories are especially difficult to enter. Biologists who have made records in independent research find openings without much difficulty.

## STENOGRAPHIC AND SECRETARIAL POSITIONS.

The demand for intelligent and well-trained stenographers and secretaries cannot be met at present. Positions are open to them throughout the whole field of employment: in offices of lawyers, physicians, business men; in schools, colleges, libraries; with social and civic organizations; in publishing houses, and with private individuals, both men and women. The proportion of secretarial positions which do not require a knowledge of stenography is negligible. This training, however, can be secured in from four to six months and costs very little.

A beginner should be willing to do purely stenographic work until she is thoroughly proficient. If she lives outside of New York she is advised to secure at least a few months of experience in an office before coming to the city. Positions differ widely as to the amount of stenographic work required. It is, therefore, almost impossible to differentiate between stenographic and secretarial openings. There is apparently some tendency among employers to use college women for mechanical stenographic work because of their broader educational background. On the other hand, many positions which involve heavy stenographic work at first offer excellent opportunities to use initiative and business ability.

Private Secretaries to Literary Men and Women.—Applicants must have at their command stenography and typewriting, although a stenographer, as such, is sometimes employed besides. The work of the secretary may include the preparation of manuscript for the press, the proofreading, some editing, and not infrequently the actual writing.

## An Excellent Reason.

"Why is it," queried the fair widow, "that they always say a man 'pines' for a woman?"  
"I suppose," growled the busy bachelor, "it's because pine is about the softest wood there is."

## BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

There is one phase of the high cost of living which has swept around the world, but is not worrying the Brazilian—that is the high cost of coffee. Coffee is so very cheap in Brazil that the natives would no more think of entering a restaurant and ordering merely a cup of coffee than we Americans would think of ordering merely a glass of water. Coffee is served in coffee houses on the side streets for a very few cents.

It is said that the coffee which we get in this country does not in any way compare with the delicious beverage which is served in Brazil. This is probably due to the fact that the best coffee is not largely exported.

We are beginning to realize more and more that coffee making is an art. The man whose wife is a mistress of this art perhaps does not realize that it is an art until the cook leaves his wife falls sick or he is invited out to dinner, and the fact is brought home to him by contrast. In the cook books of our grandmothers we read this warning: "Empty the coffee after each meal, and do not add fresh coffee to the grounds of the coffee of the last meal." Of course, the woman of today does not need to be reminded of the necessity of emptying the coffee pot unless she has a servant in the kitchen, then, indeed, it will pay to keep an eye on the coffee pot, as the very best of servants are liable to be careless in this respect.

A woman who has traveled extensively in South America brought home this recipe for making coffee. The coffee is ground the night before it is to be served for breakfast, and put to soak in a covered earthen bowl. A large teaspoonful is measured for each cup, and one for the pot. An exact cup of water is measured for each person and is poured over the coffee.

The next morning the coffee is poured into the pot, and placed over the gas jet. Only sufficient gas to keep the flame burning is turned on. The coffee is then allowed to come to a boil, but not to boil. It takes from twenty to thirty minutes for the boiling point to be reached, which is determined by the pressure of the gas. As soon as it has reached the boiling point the cook must stir it thoroughly, and pour in a little cold water to settle it.

Just try this method of making coffee. It is more economical as you do not need to measure such large spoonfuls and there is less caffeine in it. It will require a half pound, or in some instances a whole pound more coffee each month if purchased already ground, as ground coffee loses in strength.

There is one thing which must never be tried, or the coffee will taste of metal and have a very unpleasant flavor, and that is soaking the coffee in the coffee pot over night. The acid in the coffee acts on the metal pot, which can be tested by dropping some coffee on a steel knife, a dark stain being significant that chemical action has taken place.

A pinch of salt adds much to the flavor of coffee. The coffee pot should, of course, be aired, and it is a good plan to leave a little water, in which some soda has been dissolved, stand in the coffee pot to neutralize the effect of the acid in the coffee. A strong soda solution should be boiled in the pot once a week. Coffee without sugar is more easily digested, and less harmful than coffee with either cream or sugar.

The Brazilians drink straight black coffee, and drink it at all hours and times, in all places and seem to thrive on it. They are not, however, such a hustling people as we Americans, and the climate is different, nevertheless, we need not allow them to make coffee making more of an art than we do.

## CHIC SPRING MODEL.



The rough finished fabrics shown among the spring novelties are well suited to the development of this dressy costume. Blue, brown or green tweed or crash cloth would look stunning made up after this model. Both skirt and coat by the simple and the latter may be plumed by such little details as detachable cuffs and collar of embroidered or Irish crochet. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for the suit, and the newest rough finished cloths range in price from 10 to 25 and 44 bust.

Skirt No. 522—Sizes, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## ANDREW AND IMOGENE

By ROE FELKESON,  
Washington's Real Humorist.Spring Fever Gets to Andrew; Longs for the  
Sunny South and Sports of His  
Boyhood Days.

Andrew wandered around the room picking up bric-a-brac and laying it down again, staring into the black, cold street and drumming impatiently on the window pane.

"Do sit down!" exclaimed Imogene in an exasperated tone. "You act like a prisoner! Does your home make you think of a jail?"

"Exactly!" said Andrew sadly. "I feel like a musketeer frozen in a block of ice, a giraffe floundering in a snow drift, or a Sandwich Islander tobogganing in Sweden."

"It's the time of year that's got my goat, honey."

"Don't you know it's March?"

"Don't you know that down home Aunt Tempy is out in the meadow with a case knife and a dishpan cutting wild mustard, pepper grass, and sheep sorrel for greens?"

"Don't you know that those three Wilkins boys are out no the hill back of the schoolhouse trying to fly a kite?"

"Can you look out into that street as cold as organized charity and realize that the bluebirds are carrying straw into that little bird box under the eaves of the smoke house?"

"Don't you know that down at home the 'blocks' are just turning themselves inside out and showing their lavender hearts to the world and that big, fat, lazy yellow-striped bumblebees are buzzing over them like a mother crooning over the cradle of a kid?"

"You talk about me being impatient when I have to stand here and listen to that coal cart dumpin' across the street when I might be under that big beach tree over by the pond listenin' to a red-headed woodpecker trying to beat his brains out diggin' a hole in which his wife can lay four speckled eggs before Easter?"

"Don't you know that old Zeb is spadin' up the garden back home and that

every spadeful of earth is as full of big fat worms as a bun is of currants?"

"Don't you know that in that big eddy just below the mill dam there are just oodles and oodles of perch and suckers waiting for me to pick up those worms and come up there and feed 'em?"

"Don't you know that my cane pole and pickle bottle cork are all fixed up in the attic and all I have to do is to go up there and get 'em where I left them a few million years ago and go a-fishin'?"

"Don't you know from where I sit under that dam I can see a peewee carrying alternate loads of green moss and dabs of mud out of which she is fashioning a summer home in the cool shade of the old dam on one of the big stringers?"

"Don't you know, woman, that while the people in this man's town are wheezing and sneezing, that spring, the husky, is flitting with every tree and shrub and every lamb, pup, calf and boy back home?"

"Don't you know that I want to quit wearing airtight gossamer here in the snow and go back home where I can take off my shoes and wriggle my toes in the soft, warm mud of the creek bank?"

"Don't you know that there are six or seven squirrels flitting their tails, barking and jumping through the branches of those big elms that overhang the sawmill, and while they feast on the fresh buds they are carrying on a flirtation that will cause many happy bachelor squirrels to become settled married folks inside of a month?"

"Don't you know that there are a thousand things calling me home, and don't you know that—"

"I know there goes the dinner gong," said Imogene, interrupting him, "and I also know that the fact that we are spring lamb and mint sauce for dinner may help to dispel your melancholy."

"That depends entirely," said Andrew, stepping aside for her to pass out of the room ahead of him, "on the age of the lamb."

## SILVER CASES.

Frequently odd table silver will come in a pastboard box from the jeweler, and we open it to find that the piece is swathed only in tissue paper. If we are careful, and, indeed, if we wish to save ourselves the work of frequent polishing, we must replace the silver in the tissue each time that the silver is used. This is more or less of a trouble, and not nearly so simple a matter as slipping the silver into a flannel case. These cases can be made of two strips of dark flannel. They may be as long as desired, and contain as many compartments as one wishes to make. One of practicable size is two feet long and a foot wide. Divide it into about 21-inch compartments. This size compartment will accommodate most any ordinary piece of flat silver. A larger case may be made for the larger flat silver.

To make the case, cut two strips of the flannel, one two feet by twelve inches and the other two feet by eleven inches. Either hem the top 21-inch edges of these two pieces or buttonhole them in silk that matches the flannel in color. Join the two pieces together by stitched or buttonhole seams on the lower 21-inch edge and the 12-inch sides. Run rows of machine stitching up and down the case (each row will be eleven inches in length) to form the compartments. Hand sewing will not be sufficiently strong. The half-inch difference in the strips forming the case appears at the top. One edge being a half inch below the other enables one to more readily get at the silver when it is encased in the compartment. At the center of one 12-inch end place a 21-inch narrow ribbon or tape to tie about the case when it is rolled up, to keep it from unfastening and allowing the silver to slip out.

A dark garnet flannel or canton flannel is a very good shade for such cases. This is the color usually used by jewelers for the purpose.

## FOR THE PARTY.

The maid in her early teens is still wearing fillets of ribbon. They are simple, girlish and easily made. So easily and inexpensively are they made that it is quite practicable to have one for every party frock, with now and then a slight change of design. For the pink frock one might have a double fillet of bat, that is, two bands to go across the head in Grecian fashion. Wrap these carefully with ribbon any where from a quarter to an inch wide. The heaviest hat wire should be used, and if the one strand is not thick enough, two strands should be twisted or laid together and wrapped as one. Bend the wire into a half circle to fit over the head snugly, it might be well to so bend the wire before wrapping. Wrap two of these half circles separately. Arrange them so that they will be about an inch or two inches apart at the side joinings. These joinings should be made by crossing slightly one fillet over the end of the other, and either wrapping or tacking, perhaps both, the wires together with silk the color of the ribbon used. If this is not firm enough, a very fine ribbon wire might be wrapped about the joinings. At the right side place a small artificial pink rose. At the left side a slightly larger rose and a bud, with a very few green should be used.

To make the roses, cut small petals from the pink ribbon, lay the right sides together and run the tiniest of seams about them, leaving the petals open at the bottom far enough to turn the petals on the right side. This will make a double petal, which is nearly always necessary for a flat bow.

## For Finger Marks.

A few drops of sweet oil are excellent for removing finger marks from varnished furniture and woodwork.

## How to Live 100 Years

THE decrease in the death-rate during the last century has been remarkable, but, as every well-informed physician agrees, it has been brought about chiefly by lessening the number of deaths among infants and persons under thirty-five years of age. After the latter age the danger of death is greater than ever, in spite of all that medicine and surgery can do. The famous British physician, Sir James Sawyer, believes it is by no means a difficult matter for any human being to live to be a hundred years old. He has recently declared that anybody can attain this age, unless killed by accident, if he or she will religiously observe the following eighteen "commandments of health":

1. Eight hours' sleep every night.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open.
4. Have a mat at your bedroom door.

5. Keep your bed away from the wall.
6. No cold bath in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and be sure that it is well cooked.
9. Drink no milk. (This applies to adults only.)
10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy the cells that combat disease.
12. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms, for they carry disease germs.
13. Live in the country if you can.
14. Watch the three D's—drinking-water, damp and drains.
15. Have change of occupation.
16. Take frequent and short vacations.
17. Limit your ambitions.
18. Keep your temper.

## The New Coat Blouse

QUITE a novelty is the coat blouse, as well as a great favorite. It is made very loose, falling in folds under the arms over the folded sash which invariably encircles the waist. The sleeves are generally long to the wrist, and rucked up the arm like a suede glove, while frequently a narrow strip of fur forms the cuffs as well as finishes the neck. For home wear such a blouse will probably be made of soft broadcloth or flannel of some kind, and will have wristlets of plaid, lace or net, while a rich edged with similar trimming will afford a finish. Composed of velvet, however, the coat blouse can

be worn without a coat for walking during the warm days in the early autumn, and in this case fur or marabout trimming is, of course, more suitable than the lace. The basques of these blouses are quite brief, not nearly so long as those on a coat, and thus give a slender, girlish appearance to the figure.

## Moving Verse.

"Only the other day I read a poem that moved me to tears."  
"How did it move you?"  
"I wept because I couldn't get at the author."  
—Surrenderman Age-Record.

## At the Union Club.

"Why have you given up smoking?"  
"I consider it a waste of money."  
—Surrenderman Age-Record.

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Neckwear Store—Street Floor.

## QUIZ!